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The Hongkong Telegraph

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June 14, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 76
Humidity 100

June 14, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 90

7968 日六初月五

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1918.

五拜禮 號四十月大英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BATTLE STILL RAGING.

MAIN GERMAN RUSH BELIEVED TO BE STOPPED.

French Resist Magnificently and Make Some Progress.

London, June 12.
A French communiqué says:—Between Montdidier and the Oise the battle continued without any great change. Last evening and night on the left all the enemy's attempts to counter-attack were shattered, and we re-progressed east of Mary and Senlis Wood. The Germans, by violent attacks also attempted to drive us back on Aronde. On the front from St. Maur, Desloges, Facem and Antheuil we bore the shock and inflicted very heavy losses on the attackers and maintained the positions. On our right, the Germans, despite repeated efforts, were unable to debouch. On the southern bank of the Marne we hold the southern part of Chevillon and the station of St. Aur Meux. According to the latest information, our counter-attack yesterday forestalled a powerful enemy attack which was being prepared on the same front. We encountered great forces which we over-ran. The prisoners taken by one of our Divisions belonged to four different enemy Divisions. South of the Aisne, the Germans this morning attacked between the river and the forest of Villers Cotterets. Desperate fighting took place on the front from Domiers, Outry, and south of Ambleny.

French Capture More Prisoners.

London, June 13.
A French communiqué says:—Between Montdidier and the Oise the enemy renewed pressure. All his attempts on our left to recapture our yesterday's gains failed. We progressed in the region of Balloy Wood and St. Maur and took four hundred more prisoners, several guns and numerous machine guns. There is no change on the St. Maur and Antheuil front. The Germans on our right renewed their attacks on the Marne river, and after several costly attempts, gained a footing on the southern bank and also in the village of Melicocq and the heights of Boird Oros. Our troops, east of the Oise, on Monday night effected a withdrawal on the line Bailly, Tracyleval, and west of Nampool, being protected by covering detachments which masked the movement. We repulsed an enemy attack in the region of Hutebraye and took prisoners.

South of the Aisne there were desperate combats, sometimes hand-to-hand, between the river and Villers Cotterets Forest. We stoutly resisted the attacks of the enemy, who progressed slightly on the plateau west of the villages of Domiers and Outry. His efforts against Amelony and St. Pierre Aigle failed. North of the Marne we captured Montecourt and Les Bouquelaux, north of Eloup and the southern part of Bassieres.

Aeroplane yesterday participated in our counter-attack on the front from Montdidier to St. Maur, bombing and dispersing enemy Divisions coming up to meet the shock. Convoy was stopped and heavy batteries deserted and the gunners ceased to fire altogether. Twenty-six tons of projectiles were dropped, in addition to thirteen tons of bombs which were dropped on enemy stations. Thirteen enemy machines were felled yesterday.

A Complete Enemy Failure.

London, June 12.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on the morning of June 12, says that the enemy's main effort yesterday on the line from Chevilloncourt to Machemont and Bethancourt was a complete failure. Under the fire of our machine guns and artillery, German infantry waves hesitated and were rolled back. In the centre, the Germans had momentary possession of Machemont, but were ejected by a French counter-attack.

It is now known that the Germans began the battle with fourteen Divisions, which were all engaged on the first day. The attack in the centre along the valley of the Marne, which was the most successful, was entrusted to five Divisions, including some of the enemy's best troops, there being one Guard and one Chasseur Division. The enemy's main objective on the first day was the block of wooded hills between the Oise and the Marne, which he turned by an advance down the Matz Valley. After three days' hard fighting, he reached the first day's objective in this quarter. The second day's objective was the city of Compiègne, from which he is still far away. He was not brought nearer by yesterday's fighting. The most memorable incident of the battle was the defence of Plombent by cavaliers. This hill was the main French observation post in the Lasigny sector. It was defended by dismounted Cuirassiers, a few hundred strong, who held out against an incessant German attack from four o'clock on Sunday morning until mid-day on Monday. The Commander sent wireless messages hourly saying that the defenders were still holding. The last message, when the hill was surrounded was the one word "Fortus", meaning "We are done for". The Cuirassiers succumbed to the twentieth attack in thirty-two hours. In the Matz Valley a crack German Chasseur Division was cut to pieces. The Guards also suffered most heavily.

On our left, the enemy Divisions were engaged for three days in a battle for the line of villages which is still in our hands and must have left half of their numbers on the field. We now hold some points of the original German line. The general impression is that although the battle will continue for several days, the enemy rush has been stemmed.

Desperate Fighting.

London, June 12.
A French communiqué says:—The Germans are attacking between the Aisne and the Forest of Villers Cotterets. Desperate fighting is proceeding.

German Scheme Greatly Modified.

London, June 12.
A semi-official message from Paris, on June 12, says that an enemy communiqué, after two days' fighting, announces that the objectives have been attained, indicating that he scarcely hopes for a further advance, but German marching orders captured fore-shadowed an entry into Compiègne on the first evening of the battle. The enemy's pretensions, therefore, are singularly modified.

On the Oise.

London, June 12.
A semi-official Paris message, on June 12, says that the enemy's advance on the right bank of the Oise is bound to tell on the other bank and we shall probably be obliged to bring our positions on the bank into line. That is the only advantage the Germans gained yesterday.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BATTLE STILL RAGING.

The Price of Progress.

London, June 12.
The newspapers state that it would be foolish to attempt to minimize the significance of the enemy's gain of ground where every kilometre is most valuable, but point out that the Germans are very far from achieving the programme necessary to straighten their line, while correspondents agree that their sacrifices are greater than in any previous battle of the war. For the first time, indeed, since March, they have been effectively counter-attacked with a swiftness which gives their storm troops no chance of rest. One correspondent estimates that the Germans have thrown in 160,000 new troops in the battle during the last twenty-four hours and six or eight Divisions have already been withdrawn broken. Such is the price paid in the enemy's relentless pursuit of success.

British Aerial Work.

London, June 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—The French successfully raided on the night of June 11 in the neighbourhood of Loos. There is nothing special on the British front.

Reporting on aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says:—Our aeroplanes assisted in the French counter-attack in the western portion of the Noyon battlefield on June 11 by special patrols dealing with German machines and by a vigorous and constant bombing of the enemy's trenches, gun positions and communications, as well as by heavy machine gun fire from low flying machines upon hostile troops and transport. In the same area we destroyed ten German aeroplanes and drove down four uncontrollable. The British lost three machines and two British machines missing yesterday have returned. Anglo-French squadrons since the German attack in the Noyon sector on June 9 have dropped twenty-one tons of bombs and accounted for twenty-nine enemy machines. On the British front two Germans were shot down and two driven down uncontrollable. One British machine is missing. We dropped fourteen tons of bombs on June 11. Our night fliers heavily attacked the railway at Cambrai and billets at Fremicourt, dropping four tons of bombs without loss.

Some German Claims.

London, June 12.
A German official message says:—South-west of Noyon we threw back the enemy on the whole front from Le Ployron to Antheuil, and cleared out the enemy on the west bank of the Oise north of the junction of the Marne. Our prisoners are now 13,000. The enemy has evacuated Carlepont Wood. We are pursuing and have reached a line running north of Bailly through Tracyleval to west of Nampool.

British Veterans' Faith.

London, June 12.
The Association of British ex-soldiers and ex-sailors, known as "Comrades of the Great War" has telegraphed to General Foch:—"We have perfect faith that on the scene of your historic victory in 1914, wherein many of us were privileged to share with you and your gallant men, you will again stem the tide of invasion and hurl the hated invader from the sacred soil of France." General Foch replied on June 11:—"I share entirely your confidence."

BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

Perfect Understanding Between the Two Nations.

London, June 12.
At a luncheon in the House of Commons to the Japanese Ambassador and the delegates attending the International Parliamentary and Commercial Congress, Mr. Balfour said Britain and Japan in the war had had no differences of opinion, no divergence of aim and no errors of policy which either was unwilling to confess to the other. (Cheers). This was the basis of true national confidence. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which had done so much for the peace and advancement of the world, would bear rich fruit in the future for the higher interests of the world in the East. He was sure that if the exigencies of the conflict required us to call upon our Allies to make fresh efforts, Japan would live, as she had always done, up to her full obligations. (Cheers). The German methods of trade were part of her policy of world domination. This made them more dangerous than mere trade rivalry, to which we never objected. (Cheers). Germany was trying to use her manufacturing power to practically enslave the rest of the world. That was a problem which must be met and solved.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

A Hongkong Name in the List.

London, June 10.
The Birthday promotions and appointments to the Order of the British Empire include the following:—
Commander.—Mr. W. H. Steel, Acting Manager of the Peking Muk-en Railway line.
Member.—Mr. S. Evans, Acting Deputy Naval Store Officer at Hongkong.

The Birthday Honours for services in the war include a number of Companionships of the Order of the Bath, Major General N. W. Barnardiston being among the number.

PRUSSIAN SUFFRAGE REFORM.

London, June 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Prussian Lower House has again rejected the equal Suffrage Reform Bill by 235 votes against 164, but accepted a compromise whereby certain persons will be provided with two extra votes.

London, June 13.
A message from Amsterdam states that, according to a Berlin telegram, the Suffrage Bill has passed its fourth reading in the Lower House with a proposal by the Conservatives and National Liberals for the introduction of proportional representation in the mixed language districts of the Eastern Provinces.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUBMARINED.

London, June 13.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says the United States steamer Pinardier was submarined seventy miles from the Maryland coast on the 8th instant. The crew has arrived in port.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S WORLD POLICY.

Noteworthy Utterances by President Wilson.

London, June 10.
Addressing a group of distinguished Mexican editors and journalists who are touring the United States, at the White House, President Wilson emphasised the American friendship towards Mexico. He said that his own policy towards Mexico was based on the principle that America was not entitled to interfere in any way in Mexican internal affairs. United States troops had been sent to Mexico only in order to assist Mexico to get rid of a man who was making the settlement of Mexican affairs temporarily impossible. Alluding to the German attempts to make trouble between the United States and Mexico, President Wilson gave as an instance the fantastic statement in a Mexican newspaper that thirteen American battleships had been sunk off Cape Chesapeake. The influence of the United States for the time being—and he hoped it would not be for a short time—was somewhat pervasive in the affairs of the world. He believed it was pervasive because the less powerful nations were coming to believe that America's sincere desire was disinterested service. President Wilson said:—"We are the champions of those nations of the world and we look forward to the time, which I hope will come, when we can give substantial evidence, not only that we do not want anything out of this war, but that we would not accept anything out of it." Nothing had stirred America so deeply as the assurance that this war so far as they were concerned was for idealistic objects. Nothing that he had said in his recent address in New York, on the occasion of sending off the American Red Cross campaign, had aroused so much enthusiasm as his statement that America meant to stand by Russia just as firmly as she would stand by France, Britain or any other Ally. That was an example of America's attitude. The United States could not make anything out of standing by Russia. At present Russia was the most remote European nation as far as America was concerned and the one with which the United States had had least connection in trade and advantage, yet the people of the United States rose to that suggestion as to no other that he had made during that address. After emphasising that his hearers had been gladly admitted to every establishment in America that they had wished to see and had been shown just what America was doing, President Wilson proceeded to explain why America was doing what she was doing. "We are doing it," he said, "so that you may never hereafter have to fear the only thing that any nation has a dread of, namely, unjust and selfish aggression of another nation." Sometimes ago he had proposed a sort of Panama-American agreement. One of America's difficulties had been that the Monroe Doctrine was adopted without the consent of any Central American or South American State. That was all very well so far as the protecting of such States from aggression from the sea was concerned, but there was nothing in it that protected those States from aggression from the United States, and he had repeatedly seen an uneasy feeling on the part of representatives of those States that America's self appointed protection might be for her own benefit and own interest, and not for the interest of her neighbours. So he said that if anyone of us, including the United States, violate the political independence or territorial integrity of any of the others, all the others will jump on her. That was in effect giving a bond on the part of the United States that the United States would enter into an arrangement by which Central America and the South American States would be protected from the United States. Now that is the kind of agreement that must be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world. The world is a whole family of nations and it must be guaranteed to each nation that no other nation shall violate its political independence or territorial integrity. That is the only conceivable basis for the future peace of the world. It can only come by trust. As long as there is suspicion there is going to be misunderstandings and there is going to be trouble.

THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

British Recognition of New Movement.

London, June 12.
Mr. Balfour, in a letter to the Czech-Slovak National Council, Paris, intimates that the British Government will give the Czech-Slovak movement the same recognition as France and Italy, and recognise the Czech-Slovak Army, to which a British liaison officer will be attached.

A German Warning.

London, June 12.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Nord Deutsches Zeitung, in a minority article, tells Russia that she will endanger her "dearly bought peace" if she permits the Czech-Slovak who fought with the Russians to leave the country with arms and join the Entente. The Czech-Slovak estimated to number 150,000, who deserted from the Austro-German Army, are distributed over north and east Russia.

FORMERLY OF STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Brigadier General Lumsden Killed.

London, June 9.
Brigadier General E. W. Lumsden, V.O., has been killed in action.

[The late Brigadier General Lumsden joined the Royal Artillery in 1890 and was G.S.O. in the Straits Settlements from 1910 to 1914, when he left for the front. During the present war he had won the Victoria Cross, the D.S.O. and two bars. He was 46 years of age.]

SENSATIONAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

Well-Known British Manufacturer Charged.

London, June 12.
Sir Joseph Jones, a well-known Sheffield steel manufacturer, and chairman of many important companies, has been charged at Bow Street with conspiracy by obtaining and communicating information useful to an enemy and related to a prohibited place, between September 1913 and June 10, 1918. Defendant was remanded until June 19 for being fined at £2,000.

(Continued on Page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

A NEW PEEK.

London, June 12.
Ex-Lord Justice Phillimore has been elevated to the Peerage.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 10.
The silver market is steady.

THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

To "Roderick Random" of the "Daily Press."

Before asking to be cleared from two imputations made against me in your article of June 14th, may I be permitted (at the risk of being eternally "marked" by your powerful journal) to drag you from your journalistic "funk-hole" and ask if you are recognisable as Mr. H. A. Cartwright, Printer, Publisher and Editor of the Newspaper which serves your purpose so well?

Will you accept my assurance that I have not written under "instructions" from the Government? The letters are entirely my own, and I received, directly or indirectly, orally or by document, no information or suggestions of any kind from anyone in the Colony.

In the next place, may I repudiate any intention of "casting aspersions upon," "holding up to ridicule," or "insulting" the gentlemen to whom I addressed certain questions in my letter of June 15th?

It is in your own article, when still writing as "Roderick Random" on June 12th, that I find the statement that—"the commercial houses... appealed to the Government to help them out of the difficulty by introducing conscription in order that the necessary remaining men might be content to continue at their posts."

From the last letter of the Hon. Member for the Chamber of Commerce we know that the commercial houses construed "necessary" as covering all the men at present in their employ.

Because I did not believe, and do not now believe, that the men themselves asked for conscription for such a purpose, I took the liberty of putting it up to them to answer what you term an "insulting" question.

You suggest I should apologise. When the men themselves repudiate your above-quoted statement, then I will most liberally apologise, but only for having placed reliance on anything which appeared over your pseudonym.

F. C. JENKIN.

Hongkong, June 14, 1918.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—Quite a superfluity has been written concerning the Man-Power question, and man-power is reckoned at its best between the ages of 18 and 40 years. But, what is most important in the prosecution of this war is Brain-power; and I venture to suggest that if the "comb" were worked amongst those of this Colony whose ages range between 40 and 60 years, many active, inventive, and organising brains might be secured that could help on staffs or departmentally. Brains, sir, brains and more brains are required, and in providing such, I for one would be a willing conscript under the conditions provided by the recent Conscription Bill. Enclosing my card.

Yours etc.,

THE JAT.
Hongkong, June 14, 1918.

DON'T FORGET.

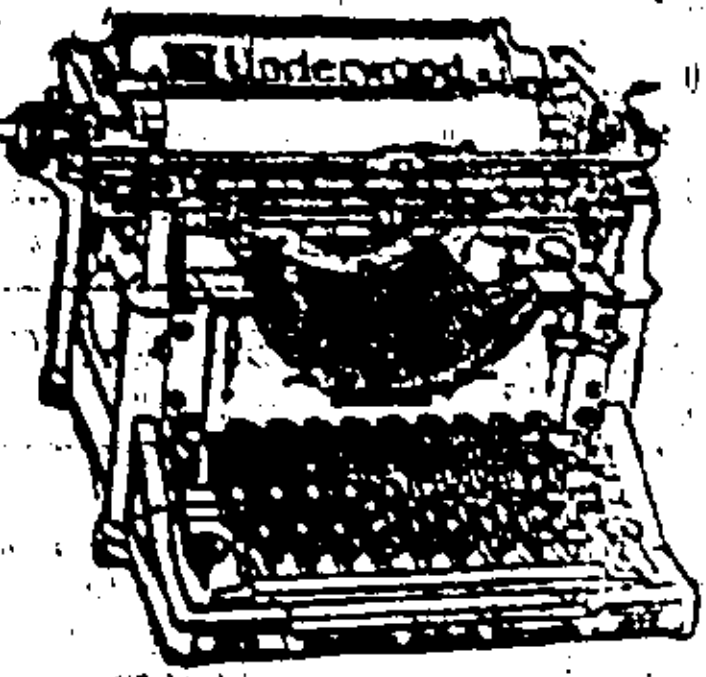
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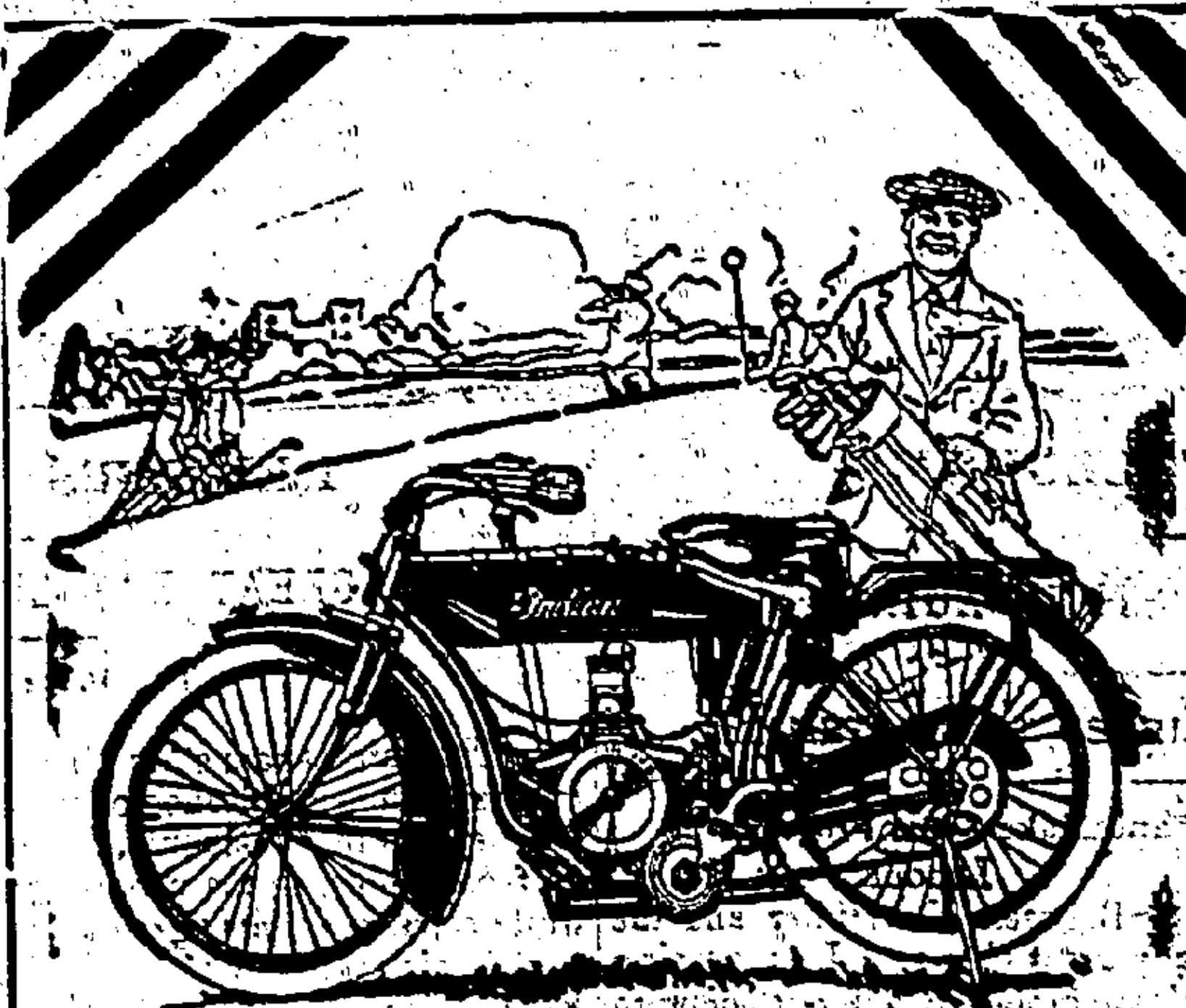
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Glasgow's Limless Hospital.
Mr. John Reid, a director of the North British Locomotive Works, Glasgow, who in 1916 provided funds which established the Princess Louise Hospital for Limless Soldiers at Epskine, has now presented to the Hospital Trustees a wood of 59 acres, and an area of 25 acres of agricultural land adjoining the hospital on the west, to preserve the amenity of the grounds, which now extend to 500 acres. Mr. Reid has been closely identified for many years with practical philanthropic work in Glasgow.

Is it fair for the Cream.
Lord Rhonda recently received a delegation from the London and South of England Ice Cream Manufacturers' Association, and is now considering a request for a small allowance of sugar and the removal of the tax on ice-cream in order to allow traders to use their present stocks of materials. Mr. A. Phipps, the secretary of the association, has received letters from various local food committees stating that they have no objection to fruit cordials being frozen in water and sold as a summer delicacy provided that no sugar is used. This is considered a satisfactory substitute for ice-cream, and is absolutely pure.

Chief Rabbi on the Battle.
In his sermon at the St. John's Wood Synagogue on the First Day of the Passover, the Chief Rabbi said:—"Israel's redemption from Egyptian bondage has been a light unto all nations in their weary, age-long warfare for liberty. That story should likewise endow us, who are witnessing the hosts of a new Pharaoh hurl themselves with unparalleled fury against the forces of humanity, with absolute faith as to the outcome of this battle for freedom and civilization. There is an overruling Providence that humbles every dominion of iniquity and oppression. Our duty at home, as well as in the trenches, is to quit ourselves like men, and to make the God of Righteousness our refuge and our strength in these days that, as none others, try man's soul."

Rubbish in Coal.
Many complaints have been heard lately about the large amount of inert or incombustible matter that is now frequently being delivered with coal. It has been computed that this rubbish amounts to 20 million tons a year, and it follows that transport is being wasted to an equivalent extent, at a time when the carrying capacity of the country is being taxed to its utmost. The waste of transport, however, is not the whole of the story. In addition, the rubbish detracts from the gasworks, increases the amount of efficiency of the labour required, and puts the gas engineer to added cost and trouble in disposing of the ashes and clinker produced. The remedy, of course, is to clean the coal properly before it is sent away from the pits.

Greetings to Women Voters.
Mr. A. Quith and Mr. Balfour have written for the April issue of the Englishwoman messages of greeting to the new women electors of Great Britain. Mr. A. Quith says:—"Parliament has conferred upon the new women electors a privilege which carries with it a great responsibility. Social problems as difficult and complex as any that have ever confronted this country will present themselves in the near future, and the right solution of them will depend in no small measure upon the votes of the new women electors. With my knowledge of the splendid patriotism of the women of Great Britain during the past three and a half years, I hope and believe that those of them who are now entitled to the franchise will exercise wisely, and with a deep sense of responsibility, the power which Parliament has placed in their hands." Mr. Balfour writes:—"It is with feelings of very deep gratification that I hail the accession, by general consent, of Women's Suffrage. I have been a firm supporter of the cause ever since I addressed Parliament 24 years ago, and I rejoice to think that its final passage into law was mainly due to the universal recognition of the magnificent work performed by the women of Britain in these untoward years."

GENERAL NEWS.

Sir D. Haig And The "Comrades."
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig was the first to be enrolled as honorary life comrade of the Comrades of the Great War. His gift of 10 guineas to the movement was personally handed by him to Captain Tower, the blind V.C. chairman of the comrades, at the front.

Canard Liner Destroyed by Fire.
The steamer Valeria is reported by Lloyd's to have grounded. She afterwards took fire, and is considered a constructive total loss. The Valeria was a steamer of 5,865 tons, built by Russell and Co. in 1913 as the Dem of Airia, and belonged to the Cunard Company.

London Chair of Philosophy.
At a recent meeting of the Senate of the University of London Dr. Herbert Widdowson was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the University, King's College. Professor Carr, who is an old student and Fellow of King's College, has been president of the Aristotelian Society since 1915, and in 1912 he received the honorary degree of D. Litt. from the University of Durham. He is author of many important works on philosophy, in particular "The Philosophy of Change" and "The Philosophy of Benedictine Croce."

Disabled Officers on the Land.
Mr. and Mrs. George Pinokard, of Combe Court, Chiddingfold, near Haslemere, have shown their sympathy with the Imperial Association for Assisting Disabled Officers by placing at its disposal for the duration of the war an old-fashioned homestead called "Noddings," with a well-stocked garden and orchard. Already a number of disabled officers are in residence, and are being trained in every phase of farm life, to fit them for positions as estate agents and bailiffs or as landholders. Mr. and Mrs. Pinokard are subscribing towards the upkeep. The place combines the advantages of a convalescent home and a training centre, as it is situated in a healthy neighbourhood and on a large model farm conducted on scientific principles.

Dearest Newspapers.
The prices of a number of newspapers and periodicals have been increased. Among the daily newspapers the Yorkshire Post is 2d. instead of 1d. With regard to weekly publications, Comic Cuts costs 1d. instead of 1d. and the Penny Pictorial 2d. instead of 1d. The prices of Answers, Home Onset, and the Home Companion are raised from 1d. to 2d. The Family Herald is 2d. instead of 1d., and the Yorkshire Weekly Post and the British Otis and Empire Worker are to cost the same price. A further increase in the price of fashion publications is taking place. Our Home goes up from 2d. to 3d. Lady's World and Lady's World Fancy Work from 4d. to 6d.; Home Fashions, 3d. to 4d.; and Lescot's Dressmaker, 3d. to 4d. The price of the Banks Herald and that of the Bucks Free Press will be raised from 2d. to 3d.

Thomas Gray's Birthplace.
The site of the house in Cornhill where Thomas Gray, the author of "An Elegy in a Country Church-yard," was born, on December 26, 1716, has been marked by a bronze tablet, which was unveiled recently by Sir Herbert Warren, President of Magdalen College, Oxford, formerly Professor of Poetry in the University. The loud rattle of the City's traffic was hardly arrested for a moment when from the parish church of St. Michael a little procession emerged, in which were the Lord Mayor, attended by sword-bearer and mace-bearer, and Mr. Edmund Gosse, an editor of the poet, and Sir Herbert Warren, who wore his red professional robes, removed the Union Jack from the memorial, disclosing it on the wall of the offices of the Union Discount Company, 3, Cornhill. The tablet is the gift of Sir Edward Cooper, Alderman of the Ward of Cornhill, and is the work of Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, R.A. It is inscribed: "Thomas Gray, Poet, was born in a house on this site. The curfew tolls the knell of parting day." 1716-1771 and has a medallion portrait of Gray.

NOTICES.

The Name does not make
the Piano—A good piano
makes a name for itself
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AN AMERICAN TORNADO.

Million Dollars' Loss in Illinois and Iowa.

Chicago, May 10.—With additional reports coming in to-day, the death list in yesterday's tornado in Illinois and Iowa swelled to eighteen, eleven in Iowa and seven in Illinois. As wires were still down in many localities, it was feared that other deaths were still unreported. Probably 150 persons were injured, and a rough estimate placed on property damage at \$1,000,000.

A list of the afflicted communities, with the number of deaths, follows:
Nashua, Ia., three; Plainfield, Ia., one; New Hampton, Ia., three; Calmar, Ia., four; Toulon, Ill., two; Franklin, Ill., three; Elmira, Ill., two.

Hundreds of houses and farm buildings were blown down, and live stock was killed in many localities. The full force of the tornado appeared to have struck at Mayville, Ia., and expended its force at Princeton. In Illinois, its greatest force appeared to have begun west of Jacksonville, and to have continued eastward to beyond Decatur.

The advice received from the Iowa district said the full force of the tornado was felt for a distance of about twenty-five miles between Mayville and Princeton, and its greatest width was about two miles.

At Jacksonville, in Morgan County, Ill., where the tornado first struck, heavy property damage was reported, and the town of Buft, in Scott County, west of Jacksonville, was reported to have suffered severely, as well as the surrounding country.

Detroit, May 10.—With 50 per cent of the telephone and telegraph wires down southern Michigan to-day was recovering from one of the worst wind and electrical storms in several years. The storm struck the State shortly after midnight, sweeping across the southern

strip of counties and striking Detroit with its full velocity.

Trees were uprooted, small buildings blown down, and some crop damage reported. Three soldiers were injured at Camp Custer. Smokestacks were levelled, and some damage was done by the storm, which almost assumed the proportions of a tornado, at this point.

London Teachers' Salaries.
At the meeting of the Education Committee of the London County Council a report from the Teaching Staff Sub-Committee in regard to salaries was approved.

It proposed that the minimum salaries prescribed by the Board of Education should be paid in the case of teachers whose present scale rate and war bonus combined are less than the new prescribed minimum rates, and that such rates shall be regarded (1) as advances towards any new scale which may ultimately be adopted; (2) as current market rates. They are as follows:—Untrained certificated and temporarily certificated teachers, masters £100, mistresses £90; domestic economy instructors, £90; noncertificated teachers, mistresses £85; teachers engaged in a "supply" capacity: certificated, masters 9s. 3d.; a working day, mistresses 8s. 4d.; noncertificated, mistresses 6s. a working day. An instruction was given to the Teaching Staff Sub-Committee to bring up a report on a revised scale of salaries for teachers in elementary schools. On the motion of the Rev. W. J. Somerville, seconded by Mr. Bruce, the subject of the death of teachers was referred to the sub-committee, to consider the advisability, in view of the grave difficulty of adequately manning the London elementary schools, of making the retirement of teachers on attaining the age limit of 65 years, providing they are physically fit for their duties, optional on both sides instead of compulsory, during the remainder of the war.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET.—Godown, No. 143 Praya East. Apply Chater and Mody, Queen's Road, Central.

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LOST.—Small White FOX TERRIER, Brown Head. Small black spot on back. Answers "Pom." Tel. 1949, or note to C. H. B. c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

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AN ELECTRICAL or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the HONGKONG ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., Wanchai. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, HONGKONG ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., St. George's Buildings.

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FOR SALE.—"GALESEND." 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply:—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

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"	100	4.65
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Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
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Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

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WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.

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Mrs. A. SUGA
Mrs. M. MORITA Duddell Street
Mr. T. TAKAYE
Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. S. HONDA

YOUR NAME

Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to:—

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MONDAY at 6 P.M.

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THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on the 28th day of June, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon to comply with the provisions of Article 40 of the Company's Articles of Association.

Through unavoidable circumstances it has proved impossible to complete the accounts for 1917, in time to present to the Meeting and it will accordingly be necessary to adjourn the Meeting to enable the accounts to be presented at a later date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1918.

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A Refreshing, Invigorating, and Palatable Drink
Particularly suited for Tennis, Shooting and
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Pints \$1.20 Per Dozen.
Splits 70 Cts. " "

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TELEPHONE No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1918.

A DECISIVE STRUGGLE.

The new German thrust in France, while it is undoubtedly of a serious character, is less menacing than other recent offensives because of the fact that the spot where it would be made was correctly anticipated by the Allied High Command. Shortly after the last German drive was brought to a standstill, it was freely predicted that the enemy would make his next big effort along the front from Noyon to Montdidier, and we have not had to wait long for a fulfilment of this forecast. Once again are the Huns on the aggressive, and once again are the gallant French troops standing up most valiantly against a numerically superior foe. We are told that this is a decisive battle and that the Germans are determined to continue it till either complete victory has been attained or until they are exhausted. We can quite credit that statement, but we have no doubt that it is the latter of the two alternatives that will eventuate from the present grim struggle.

There can be no doubt whatever that the Germans are out for big things in this as in the other offensives which preceded it. They have failed before, and so far as complete victory is concerned they will fail again. But one can well understand the anxiety to strike now, before the Allies have attained their maximum strength through the larger participation of America in the struggle. The Germans rightly realize that it is a case of now or never, and they are, without the least shadow of doubt, exerting all the strength and power of which they are possessed in order to force a decision without delay. Progress is being made by the Hunish hordes, it must be conceded; the map makes that point quite clear. But that is not by any means to say that the prime objectives which the Germans have in mind will be attained. Far from it. They may for a time gain ground, but they will never overcome the Allied troops. Rather are they themselves likely to be exhausted in the process. There is a tendency at times like this to feel impatient, but we have no doubt that in the long run the Allied strategy will be more than vindicated. It may be hard to await the full development of the Allied plan, but the moment calls for greater rather than less confidence in the wisdom of those who are charged with the duty of countering the enemy designs.

It is interesting and at the same time reassuring at the present moment to make a few comparative notes. In March, we must not forget, it took the Allies a full week before the enemy onslaught was halted. In May, despite the element of surprise, we were able to hold the Germans after just over three days. In this offensive, the enemy has knocked up against serious opposition from the very beginning. Indeed, as the French Premier has stated, this is the first occasion on which the Germans have gained practically nothing on the first day of an attack. Coincident with that fact we have another—that the German wastage is greater in this battle than in any of its predecessors, for the reason that, in the absence of a greater rate than before and because the French artillery had been well concentrated on the spot of attack. This is one of the most important factors in the present struggle, and we have the opinion expressed by a well-known French military critic that we are approaching the time when the German Army will have reached a state of dangerous fatigue. We do not know what is in General Foch's mind; time will give illumination on that point. But it is Paris that the enemy has in mind, it may well be, as a French writer puts it, that, when least expected, the counter-blow will come, and that the German capital will become "a gigantic Verdun and the tomb of the German Army and its cause." Meantime we must prepare our minds in steady patience.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

Then Mr. Balfour, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, there is probably no British statesman more able to speak authoritatively upon the relationship that exists between Great Britain and Japan. It was, it will be recalled, when Mr. Balfour held a similar position to that which he holds at present, that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was first entered into. In these far-off days, in what now seems to be almost another world, the Alliance was looked upon as being a triumph for British statesmanship, as it was with good reason believed that it would prove an effective check to Germany's machinations in the Far East and the Pacific generally. Among the British and the Japanese there have, doubtless, been not a few to animadvert upon the Alliance, but that it has been mutually beneficial and that it has served its purpose and still continues to do so must be admitted by all fair-minded people. As Mr. Balfour says, between Britain and Japan in the war there have been no differences of opinion, no divergence of aim and no after-thoughts, which either was unwilling to confess to the other. Such is unquestionably the case, notwithstanding all that the prejudiced may say, and such a state of affairs is highly creditable to both countries, for, as Mr. Balfour says, such sympathy as exists between Great Britain and Japan "is the basis of true national confidence." We feel as certain as anything can be that our Alliance with Japan will, in the words of Mr. Balfour, "bear fruit in the future for the higher interests of the world in the East."

Ton for Ton.

When Germany comes to sum up the results of the war she will most assuredly have cause to regret that she ever embarked upon the submarine campaign. It was begun with the specific idea of starving the British into submission, but it is already acknowledged that it will never have that effect. But there is now ground for the view that the policy of frightfulness will recoil on the enemy's own head, for a telegram of yesterday contained the information that the British Government has given the Imperial Maritime League assurances that the peace terms shall include one to the effect that the enemy Powers will be required to surrender an amount of mercantile tonnage equal to the Allied tonnage sunk by the enemy during the war. That will be a heavy sacrifice for the enemy to make, but it is only just and reasonable. Dastardly crimes call for stern retribution, and Germany will yet live to rue the day when she decided to ignore all the rules of civilized maritime warfare.

A Trump Card Against Germany.

The Jingoism and Junkers of Germany doubtless believe that they will carry everything before them. There are, however, other Germans whose experience teaches them not to be too sanguine on that point; and that even in the event of Germany winning the war—which is still unthinkable, notwithstanding their excesses, they would have to overcome a commercial war that would, in its effects, be even greater than defeat in the war on land or sea. This is perfectly clear to all who see the state of affairs as it is likely to exist after the war, more especially if Germany still holds out unreasonably with regard to peace terms. Herr Eduard Aehelis, the President of the Bremen Import Association, in the columns of the *North German Gazette*, says that it is a mistake to suppose that Germany can find a substitute for her former world economic position in a close union with countries east and south-east of the Central Powers. Germany, he points out, cannot protect herself against an economic war by establishing a large number of monopolistic and militant organizations. Therefore, when the time comes for peace negotiations, Germany will find that the Allies have in this point a trump card which no amount of victories will be able to take away.

DAY BY DAY.

EVERY INDIVIDUAL WHO LIVES HIS OWN LIFE IS UNIQUE AND SECULAR.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the signing of Magna Charta (1215).

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2½d.

Not An Ordinary Case.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese pleaded not guilty to a charge of attempting to snatch \$4,900 from another Chinese in Des Vaux Road Central yesterday. Defendant was represented by Mr. W. E. L. Stanton, and in applying for an adjournment, Mr. Stanton stated that he believed that there was a great deal more behind the case than the mere accusation of snatching. His Worship agreed to the case going over until Tuesday next, fixing bail at \$500.

After Hours.

The keepers of two Japanese restaurants at Wanobai were charged, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with keeping their houses open after the allowed hour. They both pleaded guilty and were each fined \$25, or one month's imprisonment.

Interrupted Sleep.

Having a heavily bandaged face, a street coolie told Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistracy this morning, a story as to how he was assaulted by a sparsely built man in the dock. He said they were both sleeping in O'Connell's Pathway, when a quarrel arose and his antagonist picked up a lump of granite and struck him in the face, in consequence of which he had to go to hospital. The defendant said that the complainant was trying to pick his pockets and he defended himself. A fine of \$7, or fourteen days' hard labour, was imposed.

The Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified one case each of plague, enteric fever and spotted fever. All were fatal save the last named, and all the sufferers were Chinese.

Good Bread.

The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that the Victoria Cafe is able to supply bread of the very best quality. The management will be happy to supply particulars as to price and undertakes to fill all orders promptly.

ANTI-LOAFING BILL SIGNED.

Measure to Keep All Men in New York at Work.

Albany, May 13.—The Robinson Anti-Loafing bill, modelled in some respects after statutes in effect in Maryland and New Jersey, was signed by Gov. Whitman to-day. The Cooney bill, having the same general end in view, and resembling the Robinson measure in many respects, was vetoed.

The bill approved requires all able-bodied males from eighteen to fifty years of age, inclusive, after proclamation by the Governor, to be "habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful, and recognized business, profession, occupation, trade, or employment until the termination of the war." Loitering in the streets, saloons, depots, poolrooms, hotels, stores, and other places is considered *prima facie* evidence of violation of the act, punishable by a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for three months, or both.

Students, persons preparing themselves for some useful occupation, and those idle as a result of strikes and lockouts are exempted, but no claim for exemption may be advanced on the ground that an idle person has an income sufficient for the support of himself and those dependent upon him. The State Industrial Commission may assign persons registered with the Employment Bureau to available occupations, and may appoint necessary additional employees to carry out the act.

FAILED TO REGISTER.

Prominent Hongkong Residents Fined.

At the Police Court this morning there were two cases under the Registration Ordinance, 1918, as amended by a Government Notification of 1917, both cases being heard before Mr. J. R. Wood.

The first case was against Mr. R. E. B. Lillie, who was summoned for failing to furnish to the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police the particulars specified in the second schedule of the Ordinance. Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant and pleaded guilty.

Mr. T. H. King A.S.P., stated that the Police were not pressing for a heavy penalty, although there was a notice published daily in the papers informing people of what was necessary. The Police were desirous of bringing clearly to the notice of the general public the necessity to comply with the Ordinance. He thought that this omission was the result of carelessness rather than being intentional. A nominal fine would meet the case.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

Mr. V. Findley Smith was summoned for a similar offence, and in answer, said he did not know whether to plead guilty or not. He had only recently arrived from Japan and since his return had been so busy that he entirely overlooked the matter. He was a member of the Hongkong Defence Corps and did not know whether it was necessary for him to register.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$5 in this case also.

GREATEST GAS ATTACK OF WAR.

Canadians Release 5,000 Drums at Once.

March 22.—While British and German troops were struggling far to the south in the opening clash of the spring campaign, the greatest projector gas bombardment in the world's history was carried out by the Canadians tonight against the enemy positions between Lens and Hill 70.

Sharply at eleven o'clock the signal rocket gave notice of the beginning. A moment later over 5,000 drums of lethal gas were simultaneously released from projectors, and were hurled into the enemy territory from the outskirts of Lens, and northwards to Cite St. Auguste and the Bois de Dix-Huit.

From his front lines and strong points favouring winds carried the poisonous clouds back upon the enemy's supports, reserves, and assembly areas. The whole of the front was lit up with enemy flares, dimly seen through the heavy mist, while the men in our lines could hear the enemy's gas alarms and cries of distress from the hostile trenches.

Nine minutes later our field artillery, supported by heavy guns and heavy trench mortars, opened up with a slow bombardment, which gradually increased in intensity, until, forty minutes later, the enemy positions were swept with a short intensive creeping barrage, which raked his forward and rear areas with high explosive.

Caught by our gas without a moment's warning, caught again as he was emerging from his shelters by our artillery, the enemy's casualties must have been very heavy for the effectiveness of our smaller gas operations has been emphatically proved by the evidence of prisoners.

To-night's bombardment was three times greater than anything of its kind ever attempted by us on the Western front, and much greater than anything ever launched by the Germans.

Canada has had a mighty revenge for the intermittent gas activities of the Huns during the past three weeks, though the score of the second battle of Ypres and other reckonings are still to be settled, and will be settled.

There is no question to day of the deadly superiority either of our gas or gas methods over those of the enemy, while our protective measures are also more effective.

WAR COMFORTS.

"Our Little Bit Society."

"Our Little Bit Society" has sent to Messrs. Shaw, Tones and Co. two cases of war comforts as below to be forwarded to the Hon. Superintendent, Red Cross Depot, No. 2 Shed, Alexandra Dock, Bombay:—1 quilt, 1 pillow, 6 prs. stretcher boots, 50 prs. cloth slippers, 100 suits pyjamas, 12 sleeveless sweaters, 12 mufflers, 20 flannel vests, 12 woollen caps, 89 eye bandages, 5 meat covers, 10 mops, 8 bags swabs, 30 milk covers, 8 prs. white woollen bed socks, 9 prs. socks, 1 box cigars, 86 suits pyjamas, 20 meat covers, 7 white woollen bed socks, 10 prs. socks, 11 sleeveless sweaters, 12 flannel vests, 24 mufflers, 40 milk covers, 15 mops, 2 floor cloths, 2 bags swabs, 10 white woollen caps, 80 eye bandages, 1 lot of magazines, 1 lot of playing cards, 1 box cigarettes.

The following letters have recently been received:—

British Red Cross

Order of St. John

Base Depot, Basrah.

23rd April 1918.

Dear Madam,—We have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of a case (No. 9) despatched by you on 21st December 1917, containing Red Cross gifts. These will be distributed to the sick and wounded in the hospitals in this area.

Yours truly,
(Sgd) H. HOWELL
Capt.

24th April, 1918.

Dear Madam,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your advice note dated 12th October, 1917, advising despatch of a case containing 600 rolled bandages, 90 suits pyjamas, 33 prs. cloth slippers, 70 woollen khaki caps, and 48 white woollen caps. These have just been received here and will be greatly appreciated by the sick and wounded among whom they are being distributed.

Yours truly,

(Sgd) H. HOWELL

Capt.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

Second List of Subscribers.

The following is the second list of contributors to the Silver Wedding Fund:—Mrs. Gedge, Lady Rose Davies, Mrs. Looker, Mrs. Danby, Mrs. Purves, Mrs. M. J. D. Stephens, Mrs. Scholes, Mrs. Harold Macfarlane, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Smalley, Mrs. Savile E. Hudson, Mrs. Gloyd, Miss Manuk, Mrs. Murray Scott, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. A. M. Thornhill, Mrs. Tait, Miss Vestra, Mrs. Gale, Mrs. Agassiz, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. Donnelly, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Crapnell, Mrs. B. Branch, Mrs. Rose Thomson, Mrs. Pearce, Miss M. Rodger, Miss D. Rodger, Mrs. Lau Tak-po, Mrs. Lau In-chung, Mrs. Gallazzi, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. A. G. Gordon, Mrs. McPherson.

1st list.....\$835 50
2nd list.....648 00
\$1,483 50

WOLVES IN NEW TERRITORY.

One Shot and Sent to Hongkong.

Sergeant Macdonald, of Tain Wan Police Station, New Territories, has reported that he, with a party of police, succeeded in locating a pack of five wolves near the Tai Wai Village, Tai Mo Shan, in the Tain Wan district. His party managed to account for one of the wolves and the body of the animal has been sent to the Hongkong Museum for stuffing and exhibition.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A free University of Political and Social Sciences, such as the Nation announces to be in the course of organisation, brings with it the promise of profound—and necessary—changes in the spirit and methods of our higher education, says the *New York Evening Post*. It may yet fall to this new undertaking to bring as vividly an influence into academic thought and life in America as the establishment of Johns Hopkins did forty-two years ago. Like Johns Hopkins, the new University is to be built out of materials rather than out of bricks and mortar. It will, we hope, be free not only from trustee domination or from accepted dogma, but free also from the tyranny of size, which is the fundamental vice of our present academic system. Where there are no thousands of students and hundreds of buildings and millions of endowment, there is little temptation for the business genius disguised as a university president to work havoc with his card-catalogues and his stop-watch vigil over the hours and minute of professors. More than twenty years ago Paris received its College Libre des Sciences Sociales. Its student body has never been more than 500, but its faculty roll has shown such fairly well-known names as Lavisse, Anard, Berthelin, Burgeois. Much as an institution like this can accomplish in its own lecture rooms, it can do more by stimulating freedom in every college in the country, by recasting the ideal of the true university from the "success" standard of the United States Steel Corporation.

Of the five newly-Elected Associates of the Royal Scottish Academy—Messrs. David Gauld, A. G. Sinclair, S. J. Pepples, Alexander Carrick, and James B. Dunn—the last-named has a special interest for journalists. It was Mr. Dunn who, in co-operation with Colonel Findlay, designed the splendid Scotsman buildings in Edinburgh. Mr. Dunn is the architect of several Scottish churches and mansions, including the Charteris Memorial Church and Glenfarg House, Perthshire. Across the Border, he was the architect of Middleton Hall, Haggerston Castle, and other country seats.

Mention was made the other day of a Chinese practice begun in the reign of Kublai Khan and ended in the closing years of Queen Victoria. It would be interesting to know if the Blue Coat boys still utter their charm for cramp, for if so that would be a link with days of 350 years ago. The petition was employed in the time of Coleridge, who said that it had been in the school since its foundation in the time of Edward VI. The sufferer had to hop out of bed and say:—

The devil is tying a knot in my leg?

Mark, Luke, and John, unloose it I beg!

Crosses three we make to ease us.

Two for the thieves, and one for Christ Jesus!

And really, upon getting out of bed, said the poet, pressing the sole of the foot on the cold floor, and then repeating this charm with the acts configurative thereupon prescribed, I can safely affirm that I do not remember an instance in which the cramp did not go away in a few seconds.

The Germans have invited war correspondents of neutral countries to the Western front to see how things are done in the present offensive. They have adopted a similar policy before in anticipation of big things. They invited correspondents to the Eastern front, for example, in 1916. We learned much from the *Journal* and *Amateur* (German) writers of the course of events. But it was the Russian success, not those of the two Kaisers, which they had unexpectedly to chronicle. Certainly they were not expected to see our battle-line everywhere held at the first great onset of the new battle.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Leave.
No. 619 Pte. O. W. Olson, "B" Company, is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 16th July, 1918. Pte. A. K. Henderson, M. Gun Company, is granted 6 weeks' leave on Medical Grounds, from 20.7.18. Pte. R. H. Sharp, "A" Company, is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 12.6.18. Pte. B. E. O. Bird, Mounted Section, is granted leave from 17.7.18. to 1.9.18, on Medical Grounds.

Attached.

The following are attached to the Engineer Company:—No. 323 Pte. C. Bulmer Johnson, "A" Company, dated 10.6.18. No. 512 Pte. F. H. Smith, "B" Company, dated 19.6.18. No. 885 Pte. P. Tangen, Signalling Section, dated 13.6.18.

Lecture

A lecture will be given by 2nd Lieut. W. H. Price to Officers, N.C.O.s and men of the Corps at Headquarters on Friday, 21st inst., at 8 p.m. Subject, "Experiences on Service." Uniform need not be worn.

Artillery Orders

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—
Parades at Belchers Battery:—
Tuesday, 18th June.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. New Layers' Class only. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. New D.R.F. Class only.
Thursday, 20th June.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Full drill. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. New Layers' Class only.
Friday, 21st June.—5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Full drill.

Engineer Orders

Orders for Engineer Company by Capt. W. Russell state:—
14th to 21st June:—
E. L. Manning nightly. Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.45 p.m. Electricians at 7.00 p.m. Officers next for duty:—Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Marley; Lyce-man, 2nd Lieut. Templeton; Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Matthewman.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty:—Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/1) examinations. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants. Owendene and Parsons, R.E., and Serat, Day, H.K.D.C. Class 3 at Lyce-man at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants. Barclay and White, R.E. and Serat, Williams, H.K.D.C.

Infantry Parades

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

"A" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 18th June.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Headquarters. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order.
Wednesday, 19th June.—5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters. T.E.T. 5.30 p.m. No. 1 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by train to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, Drill order.
Friday, 21st June.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons on Murray Parade Ground, T.E.T. Dress, Drill order.

Saturday, 15th June.—2.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance test. Dress, Drill order.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 18th June.—5.20 p.m. Parade at Stone Pier to attend the funeral of the late Sergeant Beynon. Dress, Drill order with cut rifles. Separate orders will be issued for the Firing Party. Officers will parade with swords and officers and W.O.s will wear black bands on the left arm.

Thursday, 20th June.—5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of No. 1 Platoon (as detailed by Platoon Commander) at Headquarters, T.E.T.
Saturday, 22nd June.—Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons, Judging Distance Test. Time and place will be notified later.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Saturday, 15th June.—Half of the Company (as detailed by Company Commander) parade for Judging Distance test. Hongkong residents at Statue Pier at 2.30 p.m. Kowloon residents at specially instructed by Company Commander. Dress, Drill order.

Monday, 17th June.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Docks, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 18th June.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 19th June.—5.10 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns at Headquarters.

Thursday, 20th June.—5.10 p.m. The following men will parade at Headquarters:—Pte. Field, Ivins, Labrum, Logan, Mokeke and Stapleton.

Beginners' Class on Wednesday, 19th and Friday, 21st June at 7.30 a.m. at Headquarters.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Saturday, 15th June.—2.30 p.m. Parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance test. Dress, Drill order.

Monday, 17th June.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 20th June.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Saturday, 15th June.—2.30 p.m. Half of the Section (as detailed by O.C.) parade at Statue Pier for Judging Distance test. Dress, Drill order.

Tuesday, 18th June.—5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean fatigue.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 17th and Friday, 21st June.—5.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Serat, Oxberry, Ermonde (Monday) and Meade (Friday). Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Orders.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard state:—

Strength.—Cadet C. P. Cropley joined 6.6.18 and is posted to No. 3 Section.
Parades.—Wednesday, 19th June, 5.00 p.m. Swimming, Fall in at Blake Pier.

STRANDING OF THE TJITAROEM.

Captain Censured for Careless Navigation.

At the Marine Court this morning the Court delivered their finding on the circumstances attending the stranding of the s.s. Tjitaroem on the Pratas Reef on May 29. The enquiry was held on the request of the Master, Captain F. H. Hamblin.

The Court was composed of Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., (President), Commander C. W. Gibson, R.N., Captain Pritchard, Captain McKenzie and Captain T. Arthur.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared to represent the Captain and Mr. E. Davidson was present on behalf of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., operating the vessel.

The President read the finding as follows:—"We find that the British s.s. Tjitaroem, official No. 142212, of Hongkong, of which Francis Henry Hamblin, certificate No. 1976, Hongkong, was master, left Shanghai en route for Singapore on May 24th and on May 28th at 1.35 a.m., was 24 miles south of the Great Lammoeks Lighthouse, when a course of 13 W. magnetic was steered and the ship proceeded at full speed towards the Pratas reef, distant 150 miles, which the master intended to make with the offing of daylight, the rate of his chronometer which had been found unreliable after leaving Shanghai.

The ship proceeded on this course and speed and at 2.20 a.m. May 29 the master was called by his own orders and came on deck with the intention of shortly after turning the ship around to the north to await daylight. At 3.35 a.m. the ship struck on the north side of the Pratas reef.

The Court do not consider that the course steered from the Lammoeks was a self-imposed taking into consideration the impossibility of obtaining any warning of close approach to the reef by any means other than visibility, which under the most favourable conditions, is only a few miles, and that the stranding of this ship was due to the carelessness and faulty navigation of the master in approaching the reef, which was fully exposed during the hours of darkness; and placing to much reliance on his patent log, the accuracy of which was quite unknown to him; but taking into consideration that after the ship had struck everything was done

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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YOUR KING'S COMMAND.
MEN AND MONEY.

Do you realise and feel that the Flower of our Manhood is shedding its blood for YOU on the battle-fields of Europe?

Do you realise that your country NEEDS YOU?

Do you realise that your country needs YOUR MONEY?

What have you done to economise since war was declared?

Have you curtailed your pleasures and your desires?

Have you reduced your expenses to your immediate needs?

Do you still give riotous dinner parties, picnics, dances while your brothers shed their blood for YOU?

Are you fit to fight?

Have you tried to give your life in the cause of FREEDOM?

If you have not lived as you should have lived since war was declared you have helped your enemies in their crimes.

Every penny saved daily by you means one step towards victory.

Every penny squandered in satisfying your lust for pleasure means one step towards defeat, oppression and subjugation to a TYRANT'S power.

Pause and commune with your soul, search your hearts, and, to-day, remedy your faults where you fall short of your duty to your country, and add one step on the march towards VICTORY.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

FAIRALL & CO.

ARE SHOWING
NEW WHITE VOILE
AND
FANCY COLOURED WASHING DRESSES
RAIN COATS.

Just Received
KNITTING NEEDLES.
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by the master in a seamanlike way for the safety of the ship and crew; that strenuous efforts were made to get the ship floated and communication was established with Hongkong which eventually enabled the ship to be got off the reef; that the master was severely censured.

YOU CLEAN OUTSIDE.

but what about your inside? To be healthy it's just as important to cleanse the system of impurities as it is to keep the body clean.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills recently stimulate the bowels, thus dispelling biliousness, liverishness, sick headaches and the other ills of Constipation. Of chemists, also post free 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 90 Stephen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Blackhead & Company, F. H. Hohnke, F. J. Schwarzkopf, E. H. Thiel and J. E. Danielson in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON

TUESDAY
the 13th day of August 1918,
at his Auction Rooms, in
Duddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASE
HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

IN ONE LOT.

The Property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coole quarters over, a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine house an Iron Shed, and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1890. The Crown Rent is \$440 per annum.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

MESSRS. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.

1, Des Vœux Road Central.

Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1918.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY

the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M. in his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Leasehold property situate at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section A of Inland Lot No. 905 and The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 905 together with all the messuages or buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 999 years. Estimated Area 20,000 and 30,000 Square Feet respectively. Proportions of Annual Crown rent \$264.29 and \$396.43 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER,

Prince's Building, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Mortgagees or to

To MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN, PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CHINA."

Having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board on and after Monday, 17th inst. will be landed at consignees' risk and expense Cargo undelivered on and after Friday, 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages, will be landed into Op's Godown, where it will be examined on Friday, 21st inst., at 2.30 p.m.

No claims will be entertained after the goods have left the ship's side, or Op's Godown.

All claims to be presented not later than 5th July, 1918, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire insurance, whatever, will be effected.

O. H. BITTER, Agent.

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It is made with a Glace Kid upper and best English leather sole, looks and cleans well and will ensure perfect foot-comfort.

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Empress of Japan 17th July	Monteagle	1st Oct.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* Kanagawa Maru T. 12,500	SATUR., 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
	* Mishima Maru T. 16,000	SATUR., 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* Nikko Maru T. 9,500	SAT., 15th June, at 11 a.m.
	* Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th, July, at 11 a.m.
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Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Kashima Maru	THURS., 20th June, at 11 a.m.
* Katori Maru	FRI., 19th July, at 11 a.m.

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SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	15th June at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Hwah Kuei	18th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	20th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	22nd June at 3 p.m.

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Hongkong June 13, 1918.

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The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers and All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong ...	J. W. Evans	TUES., 18th June at 1 p.m.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 21st June at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Esang	Sun., 16th June at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Wed., 19th June at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 21st June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Fri., 21st June at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 28th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. When steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Swatow and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when independent offers.

BORNIO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having ample accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken via through Bills of Lading for Kaitai, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dairi.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service runs from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Onitico.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

SHIPPING NEWS.

£100,000 For Prize Fund in 30 Minutes.

The President made quick work of three cargoes in the Prize Court, London recently. Indeed his Lordship achieved a record by condemning in about fifty minutes £100,000 worth of goods as enemy property raised on the three British vessels the Chantala, the Clan Macbeth, and the Clan Macgillivray, of Glasgow. The cargoes were cotton, cotton waste, and dried beans from India for tanning, dyer, and myrobolans. In the case of the cargoes of cotton on the Chantala, Clan Macbeth and Clan Macgillivray, Messrs. Morice Tozer and Beck, Ltd., insurance brokers, London, applied to the court for allowance of sums of about £400 paid for the insurance of the cotton against fire while it lay at the London docks. Mr. Wilfred Prince, in the case of the Chantala, Mr. Gavin Simonds, in the case of the Clan Macbeth, and Mr. J. E. Pileher, in the case of the Clan Macgillivray, appeared for the Crown, instructed by the Treasury Solicitor, and Mr. Ballouch for Messrs. Morice Tozer and Beck, Ltd., Clements' Lane, E.C.4, instructed by Messrs. W. A. Crump and Son, of 17, Leadenhall street, E.C.3. The cargoes included oil, Palmira fibre, cocco, oilcake, mustard seed, beeswax, castor oil, seed, and other Eastern produce. There were on the Clan Macbeth 414 bales of cotton and 360 bags of divi-divi from Madras for Ehrhardt and Co., Han burg; and on the Clan Macgillivray, 1,456 bales of cotton, 636 bales of cotton waste, and 1,380 bags of myrobolans, shipped by Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., of Bombay; for Ehrhardt and Co. Some of the consignments were for Antwerp. The former ship reached London on July 30, 1914; the latter on July 21, 1914. On the Chantala was 1,314 bales of cotton, shipped at Bombay to order for Antwerp. His Lordship, on the matter of insurance, said he thought the Crown ought to meet Messrs. Morice Tozer and Beck, Ltd., with regard to the premiums between July and November, 1917. He did not say they ought not to give favourable consideration to the earlier part of the claim. That was a matter for them to decide.

Danish Shipping in 1917.

The annual report of the Fionia Steamship Co., of Copenhagen, shows a net profit, including the amount brought forward from the previous year, of 1,183,614kr. The sum of 391,712kr. was required for the payment of the surplus profit tax, and out of the balance of 793,902kr. a dividend of 100 per cent. is paid. The chairman announced that another Danish company had come forward with an offer to take over the company's ship and other assets, but the offer was regarded as below the amount, namely, 3,750,000kr., for which the directors were willing to sell. The same company had since increased its offer by 100,000kr., but this was still considered too little. It is, however, desired to wind up the company as soon as a suitable opportunity occurs. The Danish Steamship Company's report for 1917 states that during the year the company's tonnage was chiefly engaged in the tramp trade between foreign countries, from which a considerable revenue was received. Two of the ships were lost. The steamship Nelly was damaged and laid up for over five months. Certain absolutely necessary repairs were carried out, and an offer from a Danish owner to purchase the vessel was accepted, the transaction yielding a profit of 1,136,580kr. The steamer Lily lay idle for three months owing to the war conditions. She then completed two voyages, and was beginning the third when she was torpedoed and sunk off the Portuguese coast. Fortunately no lives were lost. The difference between the book value and the insured value was 823,336kr.; and this sum, together with the profit from the sale of the Nelly, making a total of 9,592,619kr., is reserved for the purpose of new tonnage. The net profit for the year was 3,448,892kr., which is distributed as follows:—Depreciation of ships 100,000kr.; reserve fund 1,600,000kr.; dividend regulation fund 550,000kr.; reserve for extraordinary taxation 600,000kr.; 65 per cent dividend 390,000kr.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Meeting at the Colonial Office.

The first sitting of the Imperial War Conference was held at the Colonial Office to-day, Mr. Walter Long presiding. A large crowd watched the arrival of the Overseas Prime Ministers and representatives.

Dominion Questions Discussed.

London, June 12.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Conference Mr. Walter Long cordially welcomed the delegates and spoke on various Dominion problems. The representative of each Dominion replied. The delegates will attend a meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet to-morrow.

A Resolution of Loyalty.

London, June 13.

At the Imperial War Conference, the following resolution of loyalty was moved by Sir Robert Borden, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Massey and carried unanimously:—"The Imperial Conference, at the first meeting, as their first act, desire to present their humble duty to your Majesty and assure you of the devoted loyalty of all portions of your Majesty's Empire here represented."

PEACE BY NEGOTIATION.

Opposition by British Women.

London, June 12.

The Women's Co-Operative Guild Congress at Bradford has defeated a resolution favouring an International Conference of Workers to obtain immediate peace by negotiation, the terms including no annexations and universal disarmament. The opponents of the resolution declared that there could be no peace by negotiation with a people who bombed hospitals full of wounded soldiers.

THE ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

London, June 12.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour denied that the United States and the Allies had agreed not to intervene in Russia.

AN ECONOMIC WAR.

Germany's Fears for the Future.

London, June 12.

A message from Amsterdam states that the German fear of an economic war is reflected in an article in the *North German Gazette* by Eduard Achelis, the President of the Bremen Import Association, who says it is a mistake to suppose that Germany can find a substitute for her former world economic position in a close union with countries east and south-east of the Central Powers, or that Germany can protect herself against an economic war by establishing a large number of monopolistic and militant organisations. Germany's peace terms must therefore be such as to induce the Allies to abandon the idea of an economic war.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 12.

A British Italian communiqué dated the 11th instant states:—Yorkshire troops made a successful raid, taking eleven prisoners and inflicting considerable casualties. Our Air Force has destroyed twenty-one enemy aeroplanes since the last report. Four of our machines have failed to return.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, June 12.

According to a message from Peking, Colonel Semenov reports that the Anzko-Germans threatening his communications have since retired. Colonel Semenov reports the capture of Garko, north-east of Borsai.

AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED.

London, June 12.

Reuter's correspondent at Bale says it is officially admitted in Vienna that the battleship *Szentistvan* was torpedoed and sunk during the night in the Adriatic. Several officers and eighty of the crew are missing.

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

London, June 12.

On the occasion of the Royal silver wedding, Her Majesty the Queen has promised to accept a shower of gifts to the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild on behalf of soldiers and sailors. It is emphasised that all the Dominions are contributing and Her Majesty will welcome offerings from English women in local centres to be formed to collect gifts and money.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S FEDERATION.

London, June 12.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that an International Seamen's Federation has been formed with Mr. Havelock Wilson as President and M. Tamm, of Copenhagen, secretary. The headquarters of the Federation are to be in London.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DARING ITALIAN NAVAL RAID.

Rome, June 12.

An official message says: Two Italian torpedo-boats on the dawn of Monday near the Dalmatian Isles attacked an Austrian naval division consisting of two battleships of the Viribus unit type, protected by ten destroyers. Our torpedo-boats boldly passed the line of destroyers and hit the leading battleship with two torpedoes and the other with one. They were chased by destroyers but they returned safely to their base after badly damaging an enemy destroyer.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE IN FRANCE.

French Capture a Thousand Prisoners.

London, June 12.

A French communiqué says: The battle continues to-day from Montdidier to the Oise. On the left our troops, supported by Tanks, counter-attacked in the afternoon on a front of twelve kilometres between Rubecourt and St. Maur. Notwithstanding a desperate resistance we reached the southern approaches of Le Fretoy and captured the height between Courcelles and Mortimer. We carried our lines over two kilometres east of Mary and also re-captured Belloy and Tisogentia. We also reached the southern outskirts of St. Maur. The enemy lost heavily and left a thousand prisoners and several guns in our hands.

In Antre the Germans who had succeeded in pushing to the south of Hoge farm and Anthuill were driven back beyond both points. On our right the enemy by accentuating his pressure sought to gain Metz Valley. Several violent attacks against Chervincourt were repulsed. The enemy gained a footing in Machemont and Balaucourt, which are being bitterly disputed. Americans to the south of the Ourcq this morning brilliantly captured Belleau Wood and 300 prisoners. Our day bombing squadrons continued their work on Monday despite bad weather. Groups of aeroplanes flying low above most exposed points of the battlefield dropped projectiles on enemy concentrations, dispersing reinforcements and inflicting heavy losses. Several crews made several trips. Eight tons of explosives were thus dropped with the best results. The enemy rear was actively bombed on Monday night. Twenty tons of projectiles were dropped on convoys, cantonnements and stations. Two munitions depots were blown up. Four enemy aeroplanes and a captive balloon were felled on Monday by our chasers.

Germans Using Up Resources.

London, June 12.

A correspondent writing on the battle states:—Last night the enemy's resources are not unmeasurable as proved by the fact that the town of Amiens has already been forced to borrow four divisions from the Belgian Crown Prince. It was through these that the enemy captured the villages of Mary, Bussy and St. Maur. Generally speaking the battle position at present is that the French have held in this centre, but have taken back a little on their right. The situation of the French between the Oise and the Aisne is becoming difficult as the wooded salient whereot Noyon is the apex is endangered and the enemy is threatening the high road from Noyon to Compiègne. There will be much very costly fighting, however, before the Germans succeed in reaching Compiègne. The strength of the French resistance has degraded Parisians, who, though confident that Paris will not be reached, are energetically pushing preparations to defend the capital.

British and American Successes.

London, June 12.

An American communiqué says: Northwestward of Chateau Thierry we again advanced our positions in Belleau Wood, prisoners 220.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed raiders on the night of the 11th inst. on a post in Arleux Wood. We carried out a successful raid on Boyelles prisoning a few. There was hostile artillery at intervals during the night westward of Lens.

Aerial Fighting.

London, June 11.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on June 11, says: The fine weather has been productive of great aerial activity. Our flyers have accomplished wonderful feats. On June 6 one of our fighting machines leading a patrol met a Halberstadt which fired a green light and showed no disposition to escape. Suspecting a trap the British machine hovered whereupon six Albatrosses entered the scene. The rest of the British patrol was coming up to give battle when six more Albatrosses appeared and dived upon the first half dozen which they mistook for enemies. A regular melee ensued into which our patrol plunged causing a Halberstadt and two Albatrosses to crash and sending down several others out of control.

FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES.

London, June 12.

The "Daily Chronicle" in an editorial on the Imperial War Cabinet Conference refers to an article by Mr. Arthur Henderson in its columns discussing our war aims as they concern the War Cabinet. The "Daily Chronicle" says: With the general proposition of counter-revolution which President Wilson laid down the feeling throughout the British Empire is in accord. Neither the Empire nor any of its Dominions want territory for territory's sake. They are, however, not "in the same situation as the United States. Had there been a German Mexico, a German West Indies or a German Colombia before the war we may be fairly certain that America would not tolerate their renewal after the war and her objection would not infringe her real disinterestedness any more than ours need in our present case. What our southern Dominions want is not territory for its own sake, but as a security for the Monroe doctrine for the southern hemisphere. A league of nations would enhance such security but he would be a bold prophet who could guarantee that it would render it superfluous."

The "Daily Express" lobbyist understands that the Dominion's Premiers intend to discuss the future of the German Colonies with the Home Government in the frankest manner. Mr. Hughes is particularly earnest on this point. They want the Monroe doctrine applied to their Dominions. The "Daily News" in an editorial says that the control of raw material and the future of the African colonies must play a most important part in the Conference, but their consideration must take into account wider interests than those of the British Commonwealth whose policy in re-settlement would and must conform to the policy of the American Commonwealth. That is the most urgent present need.

INCREASE OF AMERICAN ARMY.

Probably About 1,500,000 More Men This Year.

Mr. David Lawrence writes in *New York Evening Post* from Washington under date of April 29 as follows:—There is to be a substantial increase in the size of the American army. Entirely aside from the significant words of to-day's weekly review from the War Department, wherein it

is emphasized that "very large quotas" of American troops will be required in the immediate future, it has been apparent that both in Congress and throughout the country the demand for a larger force has been growing. Secretary Baker's silence on the subject immediately after his return from Europe was misinterpreted in many quarters as an apathy on his part. His reticence was really due to his desire not to announce an estimated increase which it might be found would be impossible to realize. The Transportation facilities for the single fact that the American

army would be increased in size and that the figures would depend upon the increased tonnage and equipment that could be scraped together might have been stated by the Secretary of War a week ago, for the necessity for more man-power has been as plain as the proverbial hand-writing on the wall.

Estimates vary. Different figures have been suggested. The latest that seems probable is that which would provide an increment of 1,500,000 troops, exclusive of those already called for this year. This would bring our total force up to about 3,000,000 men. Of this number at least two-thirds ought to be in France within the next twelve months, but the whole thing depends, of course, on shipping. Mr. Baker has thus far failed to give the Congressional committees an idea of just how many men he wanted because the General Staff and the Shipping Boards of this country and the Allies have been unable to fix upon the number of men they can accommodate. It is not merely a question of ships to convey the men being trained or to be trained, but a question of tonnage to carry the supplies necessary to keep those men in good physical condition.

Arguments that it would do no harm to summon more men than were actually needed, because it is better to err on the side of plenty than scarcity, have been met by the suggestion that it would be folly to withdraw men from industry at this time when who can be useful therein in the next six or eight months simply to have a large quantity of men drilling in training camps who could not possibly be shipped abroad for another year.

Just as soon as the maximum number that can be trained and transported in a given period is fixed, the War Department will ask Congress for legislation; and without doubt the request will be granted instantly. Attempts probably will be made to amend the measures to include a larger number but the Government will have to bear the responsibility for insistence on the quota determined upon by the War Department. Indications are that at least one and a half million men will be asked for.

This number will not be difficult to get. Provost-Marshal Crowder, whose business it is to supply men, is ready to furnish the million and a half; and could even call to the colours three million men by carefully re-combing the different classes of draft age. Such a revision will undoubtedly be necessary, whatever the War Department finally settles upon as the number that can be accommodated this year, because it is the business of the Provost-Marshal's office to have men ready for any emergency that may arise. By inquiring carefully into deterred classifications the Provost-Marshal may discover that more men should have been placed in a class and explicit instructions to Government appeal agents to look into all cases previously regarded as close may give the necessary reserve supply of men without touching the lower classes. It is estimated that such a revision may bring the number of registrants in class 1 up to 3,000,000. This means, of course, reducing the number in the deferred classes in such fashion as to make class 2 larger than heretofore.

The three million would include incidentally the 500,000 physically fit who will have become twenty-one years on June 5, next. America has the man-power. The question solely is one of tonnage. Opinions differ as to whether there is sufficient ship and cantonment space to house the increase, but it would not be surprising to see men not being shipped to Europe because of lack of space. The United States has the man-power. The question solely is one of tonnage. Opinions differ as to whether there is sufficient ship and cantonment space to house the increase, but it would not be surprising to see men not being shipped to Europe because of lack of space.

Troops are moving in all parts of the country toward the seaboard, and an unprecedented quota is being shipped every month. America is certainly hurrying— the question is will her help be of any use? The assumption here is that it will.

CENSORSHIP PROSECUTION.

Nominal Fine of \$5 in "Hongkong Telegraph" Case.

At the Magistracy this afternoon, Mr. J. R. Wood delivered his decision in the case in which Mr. G. W. C. Barnett, as publisher of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, was charged on remand with contravening the Censorship Regulations on May 11.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. H. Wakeman, who prosecuted, and Mr. H. W. Looker, who had conducted the defence, were present.

In giving his decision, his Worship said:—It is not disputed that the defendant has published movements and descriptions of certain of His Majesty's ships and has contravened the terms of Regulation No. 1 of the Censorship Regulations, 1917.

2. But I have been asked to dismiss the summons on the ground that the publication in question—being a repetition of information already widely circulated in the press in Shanghai and having reference to movements which were in no way concealed and were of a date substantially prior to the defendant's publication—did not in any degree prejudicially affect the safety of the Colony, which it is the sole object of the Order-in-Council, authorizing these Regulations, and of the Regulations themselves, to preserve.

3. No one can reasonably doubt that the Colony is as safe now as it was before the publication here considered.

4. The issue, however, is wider than this. In the present war the inter-relation of events is such that the defence of the Colony is involved in the defence of Great Britain and of her Allies. We are indebted for our safety here to His Majesty's Navy and Army, wherever in the world they may be operating. The Colony, which was little more than an outlook in the recent South African War, is participating in the efforts and in the risks of this war. The Regulation under which this summons is brought has been adopted with this fact in view. It has been devised as one of our own measures of defence. And, where as any particular contravention of it may have a negligible result, another may occur which will be of the first importance. The strict observance of this Regulation is required by the military situation.

5. The editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph* had not fully considered the position when he assumed that it was in his discretion to publish the paragraph in question. He had no such discretion. His duty was to obtain the approval of the Censor before publication.

6. In their correspondence with the Attorney General the solicitors for the defendant stopped short of admitting the offence alleged. I imagine that, if they had been instructed to make this admission, this Court would not have been troubled with these proceedings. The contravention is in itself of minor importance; but as long as the legal consequences of the defendant's action remained in dispute, between the Crown and the defendant, no course would seem to have been open to the Crown Solicitor except to ask for a public decision.

I fine the defendant \$5.

237,000 for Sir. Raeburn. Raeburn, from the collection of the late Mr. Colin J. Mackenzie, of Portmore, Peeblesshire, bequeathed high prizes at Christie's brought in £12,500; a portrait of Master Alexander Mackenzie, £8,190, and another portrait of another member of the family, £3,900. A portrait of Lady Mackenzie, £2,750, and two other portraits went respectively for £3,500 and £2,205.

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KING SEES THE GAMES CURB.

Boxing and Handball Replace Pitts and Potions.

The King paid a visit yesterday to the command depots in the Eastern Command, where he saw the "horses" side of the treatment applied to the wounded. He was accompanied by General Sir William Robertson, Commanding the Eastern District.

At his description the King was received by Lord Leconfield, Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, and in a car driven by a woman of the A. E. C. he drove first to the London Command Depot, where 6,000 officers and men are located. Many of these are undergoing special treatment. Here the King made a long and detailed inspection, afterwards going on to the Eastern Command Depot.

At both depots the King paid particular attention to the system of curative treatment, including a variety of physical exercises and the massage of injured limbs. He also made a point of visiting all the institutes and recreation huts run by the Y.M.C.A., the Salvation Army, and other organisations. A cinema theatre was included, though no performance was then in progress.

The King saw many teams of men engaged in all sorts of games which form part of the curative treatment. Handball and various round games take a prominent place in the system, and all are designed to aid the process of convalescence, and to make it as pleasant and agreeable as possible. He asked many questions about the forms of entertainment provided, as well as questions about the physical exercises.

Some of the more advanced cases were able to undertake exercises of strenuous character, and the King saw some clever and amusing boxing bouts. He also inspected a "stadium" which is being made for the better prosecution of these curative games. After questioning all the officers directly concerned in the organisation, he complimented them very highly on the success which had been achieved.

A large detachment of South African soldiers lined up and greeted the Royal visitor with a wild "war whoop." At another part of the tour Corporal Ball, of the Queens, was impressed to the King and said the cheer of his comrades, he was decorated with the Military Medal.

Particular interest was shown by the King in the physical exercises which are being cultivated by soldiers at the depots. This form of exercise also is included in the curative treatment, and is found to be highly agreeable to the patients as well as extremely useful. The gardens were in fine trim, particularly the vegetable garden, and his Majesty learned that some of these gardens raised last year over 200 tons of potatoes.

On leaving, the King declared that his visit had given him great pleasure, and added that he was very pleased to see how much was being done to restore the health and promote the comfort of men who deserved so well of their country.

Bands for Troops going to the Front.

The question of providing from and for bands for troops leaving London is under the consideration of the military authorities. The Guards, Territorial and other troops having quarters in London itself or the neighbourhood are always played to the stations by their own bands. The troops without bands seen in the streets are drafted from all parts of the country on their way to the front, and the London authorities have no intimation of their arrival. The suggestion has been made that drum and tin bands might be provided by voluntary organisations and played in attendance during the day, light hours at the London terminal in order to play to the departing soldiers going to the front.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Industrial Canada.

The census of the manufacture of Canada taken in 1916 for the calendar year 1915 and issued on April 1 shows a general expansion in the manufacturing business of the Dominion. The number of establishments in operation was 21,806, representing an invested capital of G.\$1,994,103,272, employing 52,683 persons on salaries and \$2,200 on wages, and producing goods to the value of G.\$1,407,137,140, as compared with \$718,352,893 in 1906. During the decade 1905-1915 the number of establishments increased by approximately 34 per cent; capital, 135 per cent; employees on salaries, 44 per cent; employees on wages, 29 per cent; salaries, 96 per cent; wages, 70 per cent; and the value of products, 95 per cent. The value of the products of factories in 1915 was G.\$1,407,137,140, as compared with \$718,352,893 in 1906, while wages paid totalled \$229,556,210, an increase of \$95,080,000. There were in Canada during the year covered by the statistics 65 establishments employing over 500 hands, 25 employing over 1,000, nine employing over 2,000, five over 3,000, and three over 4,000. Of these three establishments, two employed over 5,000 hands. During the five-year period 1910 to 1915 the capitalization of Canadian industrial enterprises increased by \$745,529,663, or about 60 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/23
Demand	3/23
30 d/a	3/3
60 d/a	3/3
4 m/a	3/3
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	137 1/2
T/T Japan	146
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	77
co & New York	77
T/T Java	149 1/2
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	440
Demand, Paris	440 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/a. L/C	3/4
4 m/a. D/P	3/4 1/2
6 m/a. L/C	3/4 1/2
30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne	3/4 1/2
30 d/a. San Francisco & New York	75 1/2
4 m/a. Marks	Nom.
4 m/a. France	455
6 m/a. France	460
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	77 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	154 1/2
Demand, Singapore	137 1/2
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	14 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	47 1/2
Sovereign	6 10 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	45 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.	
H'kong 50 cts sub.	\$1.04 prem.
" 10 "	\$2.50 prem.
" 5 "	\$2.10 prem.
Canton	3 1/2 dis.

Maharajah's Gift to Workers.

A "Book of Thanks," a record of appreciation of a gift of 25,000 for the benefit of munition workers, has been transmitted to the Maharajah of Gwalior by the Welfare and Health Section of the Ministry of Munitions. The gift has been used for grants to clubs and institutions, rest rooms and grounds, summer camps, and the free of game mistresses for munition girls. The fund has also supplied gardening tools and seeds for hotel residents and educational labourers and in some cases special instruction for apprentices. The "Book of Thanks," a beautiful volume, bound in Indian blue leather, illustrates by means of a series of photographs the progress made by the munition workers' fund, and bears witness to the success of the efforts which have been made to brighten the lives of these workers, more especially of the women and girls, who have to cheerfully bear the burden of the war in the munition factories.

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	24
" Prime Cut	"	24
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	24
" Roast—Shin	"	24
" Breast—Ngau Nam	"	20
" Soup—Tong Yuk	"	20
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	24
" do, Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	30
" Sausages—Ngau Oheung	No. 1	28
Bullock's Brains—No. 1	per set	10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
" do, corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	60
" Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	1.09
" Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	13
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kim	"	20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	10
" Kidneys—Ngau Yin	"	10
" Tail—Ngau Mei	"	20
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau tau-ku	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pak Kwat	lb.	28
" Leg—Young Pak	"	28
" Shoulder—Young Shan	"	28
" Saddle—Young On Yuk	"	29
Pigs Chindings—Chu Chong	"	4
" Brains—Chu No	per set	3
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	14
" Fry—Chu Chap	"	20
" Head—Chu Tau	"	18
" Heart—Chu Sam	each	10
" Kidneys—Chu Yin	"	10
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop—Chu Pak Kwat	"	24
" Leg—Chu Pak	"	28
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set	65
" Heart—Young Sam	each	9
" Kidneys—Young Yin	"	13
" Liver—Young Kon	lb.	28
Sticking Pigs, to order—Chu Tai	"	—
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20
" Mutton—Shang Young Yau	"	26
" Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	20
" Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung No. 1	"	29

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	28
Bream—Pin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	18
Carp—Li Yu	"	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	14
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	16
Crabs—Hoi	"	18
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	"	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	"	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	"	10
Dog Fish—Titi To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	"	14
" Fresh water—Tam Sai Yu	"	18
" Yellow—Wong Sin	"	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	"	26
Garoupa—Shek Pan	"	44
Gudgeon—Tak Kap Yu	"	17
Herrings—Pak Pak	"	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	20
Loach—Wu Yu	"	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	"	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	18
Oyster—Shang Ho	"	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	"	14
Perch—Tau Lo	"	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	"	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	16
Pomfret, Black—Bak Chong	"	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns—Minz Ha	"	34
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish—Shak Kiu Kiu	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	14
Salmon—Ma Yu	"	32
Shark—Sha Yu	"	8
Skate—Po Yu	"	8
Shrimps—Ha	"	25
Suapper—Lap Yu	"	28
Sole—Tat Sha Yu	"	28
Tench—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot—Oho Ho Yu	"	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	"	80

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Kan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	"	18
" do—Tiu Chai Ping Kho	"	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	"	5
" do, (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	"	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lai	"	11
Cornholes—Young To	"	10
Okra—Ye	each	10
Shrimp—Pai Tai Tau	"	28
Lemons—Chiu	each	8
" do—Kam Shan Ping Kho	each	7
Lichies Dried—(small ones)—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	28
" Fresh	"	—
Oranges (Canton), (Sweet)—Shan Shing Tin Ching	"	—
" Sweet	"	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Lay	"	—
" (Canton), (Cooking)—Chai Tai	"	10

食肉

Peanuts—Fa Shang	"	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tai	"	12
Plantain—Tai Chiu	"	2
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	"	—
Pineapple, Siam—Chim Lo Yan	each	11
" Shanghai—Lo Kwai	"	—
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	14
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	—

POULTRY.

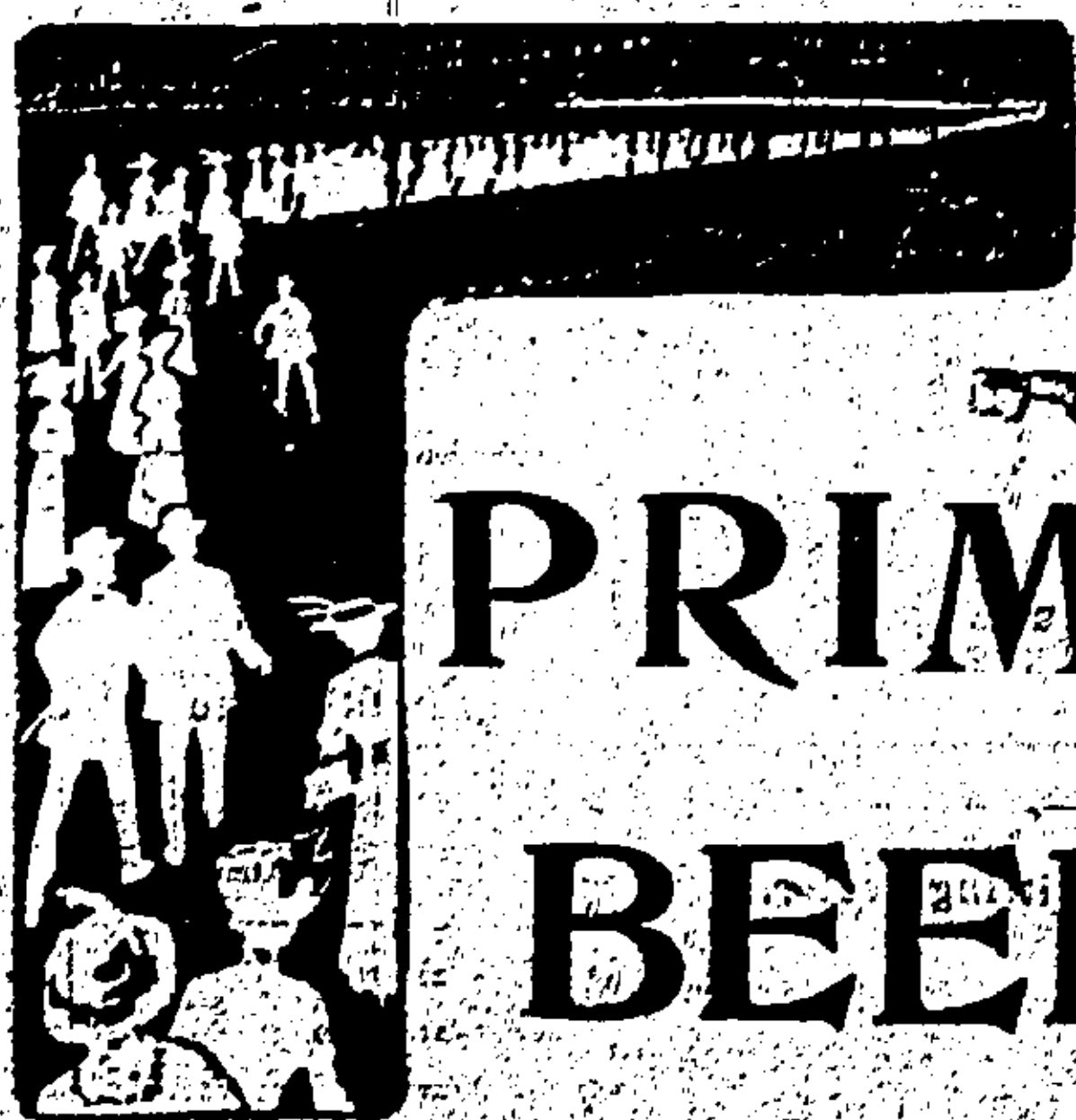
Chicken—Kai Tai	lb.	30
Capon, Small—Sin Kai	"	30
" Large	"	36
Ducks—Ap	"	24
Doves—Pan Kau	"	17
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	24
" (fresh)	"	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	35
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	36
Geese—Ngo	"	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	"	24
Snipe—Sha Tsui	"	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
" Hen	"	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	"	—
Quail—Om Chun	"	—
Partridges—Che Ku	"	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	"	—
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tan	"	—
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	"	—
" Sprout—Nga Teoi	lb.	4
" Long—Tau Kok	"	9
Beet Root—Hung Tsoi Tau	"	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	"	7
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	"	5
" Red—Hung Ke	"	5
" Shanghai—Ye Teoi	"	18
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	"	8
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	"	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	"	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	"	—
Chilies Dried—Kon Lat Chiu	"	25
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	"	12
" Green—Ching Lai Chiu	"	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Liu	"	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	8
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	"	10
" old—Lo Kung	"	45
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lai Kan	"	—
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	6
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi	"	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	5
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tse Ku	"	36
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam San Hong Kwa	each	10
Okra	lb.	10
Onions Bombay—Young Chong Tau	"	8
" Green—Shang Chang	"	5
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Parley—Kun Tsoi	lb.	\$1.20
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	3
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	"	3
" Japanese—Yut Pan Shu Tsoi	"	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi	"	8
Peechow—Fook-chow Shu Tsoi	"	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	"	8
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	"	—
Sage—Tao So	"	—
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	"	7
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	"	4
Tomatoes—Van Ke	"	8
Taro—Wu Tau	"	4
Turnip, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	"	4
" English—Young Lo Pak	"	—
Vegetable Marrow—Chit	"	5
" (American)—Kam San Shu Kwa	"	—
Water Cress—Sai Young Tsoi	"	18
Ly root—Lin Ngau	"	5
Yams—Li Shu	"	6
English—Young Kan Choi	"	—
Tau	"	—

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General Manager A. J. Farnot.HEAD OFFICE:
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

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CIGARS

are always fresh
because an ever
constant demand
created by its
Quality insures
a quick turnover
of stock

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in
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Perfectos
&
Bouquets

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LEADING TOBACCONISTS

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

ANZACS IN NEW YORK.

Skyscrapers Echo Their "Coo-o-o-o-ee."

The "Coo-o-o-o-ee" of the Australian bushmen rang in Broadway and Fifth Avenue recently when 500 stalwart Anzac infantry on their way to the trenches "over there" paraded through the city in aid of the Liberty Loan. Brouned by tropic sun, many of them bearing the scars of Gallipoli, they tramped uptown from the Battery between cheering, clapping crowds of New Yorkers, eager to welcome the most far-flung of Britain's sons, voyaging all the way from the Antipodes to take their places in the battle line in France. For the first time in the memory of man, the five-starred banner of the island continent waved in the city's streets, side by side with the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes.

"Oh, you Brisbane men," cried a woman from the sidewalk by City Hall. "Coo-o-o-o-ee! Anzacs!"

"Coo-o-o-o-ee!" came the answer from the passing ranks, lean, brick-red faces creasing into cheerful grins.

"Melbourne, there! Anybody from Melbourne?"

"Coo-o-o-o-ee! Sydney man!"

"Right you are, me'am," came the laughing answer from the ranks. "Got any pineapples here?"

"I wish I had one for you this minute, boys."

"Wellington? Anybody from Wellington?"

Tears running down her face, a woman pushed through the crowd as the column halted and put her hand on a heavy coat one of the Anzacs carried over his arm.

"It's home wool, isn't it, lad?" she said. "God bless you."

It made man's heart bump in his throat to hear those exiles—there was not a man among them and many were black. But the

New Yorkers were not far behind in their enthusiasm over the trim, rangy fellows in khaki, with their campaign hats cocked up on the side and bearing the "Rising Sun" insignia of the twin commonwealths at the bottom of the world. Few people knew in advance that the Anzacs were with us, yet the side-walks were jammed to see them pass. It was "Hats off" all the way as the five-starred banner was carried by. And the Anzacs themselves were no less interested in New York. Most of them are from the sheep runs and the farming country, and the tall buildings of Gotham were eye-openers to them. As the column crossed Fulton Street and the Woolworth Building loomed before them, there was a universal craning of necks, which caused a swaying in the steady ranks. But the officers were leniently blind.

The men had been forty-five days on their journey from Australia, having come by way of the Panama Canal. Most of them are infantry and pioneers. In type they correspond somewhat to our Westerners, but they had a singularly clean-cut appearance that is well, it is Anzac, and nothing else. Their pockered eyes and tanned faces be-peck of lives spent under a kindly sun.

At the Battery, the Anzacs were welcomed by Rear-Admiral Nathaniel A. Usher, U. S. N., and a guard of honour of the Ninth Coast Artillery of the State Guard, commanded by Col. John L. DeWitt. The parade formation was in charge of Lieut. Col. A. S. Quarrier, representing Maj.-Gen. George B. Dyer, N. Y. After being reviewed by American officers at the Battery, the Anzacs formed into column of fours, and preceded by the guardsmen of the Ninth, marched into the canyon of lower Broadway. Here they came into their own. Ticker tape entwined them, handkerchiefs waved, voices shrilled the American "yee-a-a-a-y" and the Australians "Coo-o-o-o-ee." They carried no arms, and the Anzacs had no difficulty in shaking the hands occasionally thrust out to them.

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 880 & 126.

The Knitting Rector.

Other times, other methods. The rector of a Worcestershire parish was a witness in a case at the Birmingham Assizes. Having to wait some time, he took out his knitting needles and before he was able to leave the court he had nearly completed a pair of socks for a soldier.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 14th, 12h. 00m.—Warning to Hongkong and Haiphong.—Typhoon in Lat. 20° N. Long. 111° E., direction of motion and velocity unknown.

June 14th, 12h. 00m.—No return from Japan. Pressure has decreased slightly at Hongkong, Shanghai and Vladivostok, and increased slightly elsewhere. The depression has become deeper, and appears to be central near Hainan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2.58 inches. Total since January 1st 25.56 inches against an average of 30.45 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Cap Rock	S.W. or variable wind, moderate; cloudy, rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoo	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, June 14, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	D'Hum.	Force	Weather
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